

U. S. NAVY OFFICER ARRESTED IN GERMANY

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GERARD REPORTS THREAT; HELD PRISONER; U.S. CONSULS STILL DETAINED IN GERMANY

SPEAKER SWEET SHEDS LIGHT ON THE ROCKAWAY FORT BILL AND ITS COMPANION JOKER

Old Walker Measure Was Not Asked For by the Government or the Mayor.

R. A. C. SMITH ACTIVE.

Sweet Quotes McGoldrick as Saying Commissioner Told Him Both Bills Necessary.

(Special From a Staff Correspondent.) ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Speaker Sweet of the Assembly this afternoon contributed some fresh light on the Rockaway Fort bill, which was designed to cover a patriotic purpose in conveying lands to the Government for fortifications and which had as a companion bill one giving permission to the city to cede lands under water in Queens and Kings.

The companion bill was in reality the old Walker bill repudiated by its author last year and killed by The Evening World, which exposed its far-reaching powers.

Speaker Sweet said that the bills over which the Legislature is now embroiled, were handed to him, not by Col. Abbott of the United States Army, but by Edward McGoldrick, Assistant Corporation Counsel of New York City. He said that Mr. McGoldrick presented the bills after conference with Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith.

The speaker added: "Mr. McGoldrick had been told by Mr. Smith that both of the bills were necessary to complete the fortification transaction."

It had been repeatedly stated that Col. Abbott brought the bills to Albany and insisted that both were necessary in order to give the Government the property it wants at Rockaway. According to the Speaker the army officer did not say that the Walker bill was essential, but merely said that a bill limited to the immediate purposes of the Government would fill the needs of the hour.

"The first that I heard of this matter," said the speaker, "was when Senator Wadsworth telegraphed me asking that the bill be facilitated. I wired him that no such bill was pending and in the course of half an hour was informed that the New York City officials would provide the measure required. Mr. Smith got in touch with Mr. McGoldrick and they discussed the means essential for the transfer."

Mr. McGoldrick came to my hotel for dinner with me for the purpose of discussing the situation. He had the first bill authorizing the ceding of the property and he then took the old Walker bill and made a few changes in it and submitted it as the companion law."

Col. Abbott did not bring the bills to Albany, but he did come in person and say that two bills were required. He said that a bill of much less extent than the Walker bill would serve the purpose of the Federal Government and that it could be limited to the immediate action in question.

"Then the course of the bills, as you understand it, was from both Commissioner Smith to Mr. McGoldrick and thence to you."

"Yes, that is correct," announced the speaker.

"Why did Mr. McGoldrick use the old Walker bill, coming in both Kings and Queens County, when the Government did not want anything in Kings County?"

"I cannot say, excepting that he

U. S. NAVY OFFICER KEPT 3 DAYS IN GERMAN PRISON

Warrant Man From Scorpion Was Held Up on Way From Constantinople.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 15 (via London).—Warrant Officer Hardy of the American Gunboat Scorpion, station ship at Constantinople, arrived here last night from Constantinople after an experience of arrests, detentions and trials covering the period since the announcement of unrestricted warfare. Hardy left Constantinople Jan. 30 and, as he was wearing a uniform, was the object of suspicion from the outset.

He was taken from the train at Sofia, Budapest and Vienna, and in each instance was permitted to proceed. When he fell into the hands of the German authorities at Dresden, however, he was detained in a military prison for three days. Thence he was forwarded to secret service headquarters at Berlin.

After an investigation he was permitted to proceed to Warnemunde, where he was again detained before being put on board the ferry for Denmark. The Germans apparently feared he might be carrying information, for he was subjected to the full course of acid washings and other scientific methods of detecting complications written in sympathetic ink. His uniform and effects were searched in the most thorough manner.

GERMAN LOSS IN DEAD PLACED AT 1,400,000

Total Irreplaceable Loss Is Estimated at 2,000,000 by Persons Just From Berlin.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Americans arriving in the French capital to-day from Berlin who were in a position to see what was taking place behind the screen regard Gen. von Ludendorff, the First Quartermaster General of the German Imperial Army, as the most vital person in the small group surrounding Emperor William responsible for the German policy.

The German losses in dead officially placed by the last public announcements as having reached slightly beyond 1,000,000 officers and men, according to cautious estimates, 300,000 or 400,000 beyond that figure. The sanitary service of the German Army has been very good, and because of this a high percentage of wounded soldiers have been able to return to the active army. Yet the number of permanently disabled among the wounded probably will bring the irreplaceable losses considerably beyond the 2,000,000 mark.

The real reason for the deportation of Belgians, the American arrivals say, appears to be that Gen. von Ludendorff's plans precluded the retirement from the greater part of France and Belgium to shorter lines of front to do so by the offensive this year of the German Allies.

Simon Lake Has a Marvellous Submarine Invention.

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 15.—Simon Lake has invented a revolutionary submarine device that will allow the firing of a torpedo from under water, heading it to the target and without exposing the submarine to the surface.

(For Racing Entries See Page 4.)

MISSING SCHOOLGIRL WHO IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN KIDNAPPED



RUTH CRUGER.

GIRL KIDNAPPED, FATHER FEARS AS WIDE HUNT FAILS

Police, Private Detectives and Friends Find No Trace of Ruth Cruger.

The combined efforts of the police, friends and private detectives have failed to locate pretty seventeen-year-old Ruth Cruger of No. 180 Claremont Avenue, who has been missing since 1:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Henry D. Cruger, police accountant, father of the girl, said to-day he believes she has been kidnapped.

Miss Cruger left home on Tuesday morning, taking her skates with her to have them sharpened by the Metropolitan Motorcycle Company, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and Manhattan Streets. The skates were sharpened and she called for them at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. She was alone, it is said, on both visits.

Mr. Cruger went to Union Tuesday morning, leaving his wife and three daughters at home. When Ruth failed to return home at night Mrs. Cruger wired her husband and he immediately returned to New York.

"I am quite sure Ruth has been kidnapped," he told The Evening World reporter. "She is not the kind of girl who would stay away from home without letting us know of her whereabouts. She is very attractive in appearance, but cared more for her studies than for social life. She was graduated from the Wadsworth High School on Feb. 1, and had been resting up from her studies. She was happy and contented at home and, I am sure, had no love affair."

The missing girl is five feet in height, with brown hair and eyes and weighs 130 pounds. She wore a blue velvet skirt, white shirt waist, black velvet sailor hat and brown shoes. When she left home she had on also a long velvet coat.

Several weeks ago, Mr. Cruger told the detectives, his daughter was stopped by a well-dressed man while on her way to the Washington Heights Baptist Church, on Convent Avenue, who invited her to an automobile ride. Mr. Cruger could give only a vague

WILSON TO SEEK POWER TO PROTECT U. S. SHIPPING; BREAK WITH AUSTRIA NEAR

Despatch From Ambassador Elkus in Turkey Held Up for Five Days.

DANGER IN LAW CASE.

Sinking of the American Schooner May Lead to Grave Results.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—All hope is fast waning in official circles that the clash looming between the United States and Germany will be avoided. Germany's persistence in her ruthless U-boat destruction of neutral as well as belligerent merchantmen is helping to kill any chance for continuance of peace. Entrance into the new ruthless U-boat campaign by an Austrian submarine, which sank the schooner Lyman M. Law, added to the seriousness of the situation, especially in view of the fact that the ship carried no contraband.

It is the understanding that the Government will take steps to arm or convey American ships as soon as it is assured of the safety of those Americans abroad.

While it still was indicated that the accumulation of violations of American rights might lead President Wilson to go before Congress at any time, it was stated to-day that he has made no definite plans for taking such a step immediately. When he will go before Congress will depend entirely upon circumstances. The opinion grew among officials that such a step would not be long deferred.

The first message to reach the State Department from American officials in Turkey or Bulgaria since the break in relations with Germany was received to-day from Ambassador Elkus at Constantinople, who inquired about the difficulties of communication with his Government.

It bore the date of Feb. 7 and apparently was delayed at least five days longer than is usually the case with despatches from the Turkish capital. Officials are investigating the cause of the delay in all despatches to and from Turkey and Bulgaria, but are not certain yet whether it has occurred at Vienna through which all despatches pass.

There is not the slightest doubt in the mind of anybody connected with the Government that adequate protection eventually will be supplied American ships. There will be no trouble or delay in providing American ships with proper protection in the form of armament or even convoys if such a step shall be justified by eventualities.

The most vital concern of the President and his advisers at present, however, is to insure the safety of American ships in the danger zone and to arrange for their safe conduct into neutral or home territory.

The stubborn attitude of the German Government suggests an unwarranted suspicion of the purposes of the United States. For this reason the Government adopted extraordinary precautions to insure the safe conduct of Count von Bernstorff from American territory. It also has placed before Germany, through the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin, the fullest information to show that German subjects here have been and will be fully protected.

description of the stranger to the police.

AMERICAN IN CREW LEFT TO HARDSHIP IN U BOAT RAID

Men From the Ainsdale Were Ten Hours Exposed on Cold Sea.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The British sailing vessel Ainsdale, Buenos Ayres for England, was stopped by a submarine 150 miles off Cape Clear, on the Irish coast, on Feb. 3 and sunk after the crew had abandoned her. Ambassador Page at London advised the State Department of the sinking to-day, saying that one American was aboard and among the rescued.

The despatch did not indicate how the vessel was sunk, whether by a torpedo or gunfire. It said, however, that the crew of twenty-five were ordered to the boats, and after ten hours' exposure, during which they suffered great hardship, were rescued.

The Ainsdale, a full rigged ship of 1,725 tons net, sailed from Buenos Ayres on Nov. 1.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The British steamer Cilella, of 3,750 tons gross, in the first reported as having been sunk to-day. The crew was landed.

The British steamer Ferga also has been sunk. Lloyd's Agency announces.

Capt. Lacey and eleven men of the crew of the British steamer Azul, a submarine victim, have been landed. It develops that the Azul, a steamer of 3,074 tons, was sunk by a submarine on Feb. 7. The captain and eleven of the crew with him were picked up soon afterward by the sailing vessel Eudora. A second boat, with the chief officer and fourteen men in it, is reported still missing.

The Eudora herself was sunk yesterday morning, and Capt. Atkinson and his crew, totalling twenty-five men, together with the Azul's twelve men, took to the boats and were picked up in a few hours. One member of the Eudora's crew was drowned.

BERLIN, Feb. 15 (by wireless to Sayville).—"Of the seven steamships and three sailing vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 22,000, reported on Feb. 12 as having been sunk," says the Overseas News Agency, "five vessels of 13,100 tons carried grain, two of 1,700 tons had cargoes of pyrite, one of 1,700 tons had other contraband on board, and two of 5,500 tons were laden with coal. In addition a steamer of 3,000 tons gross, carrying 4,000 tons of coal for Italy, was sunk."

The steamer Cilella was a vessel 3,145 feet in length, built in 1907 at Sunderland, and owned by the International Line Steamship Company of Whitley.

The steamer Ferga is not listed in available shipping records. Information in maritime quarters is that she was a new vessel, built in 1916 at Dublin, 197 feet in length, thirty-two beam and fourteen feet depth. The tonnage and other of the Ferga are not known.

Holds for Six New Submarine Cruisers to be Opened March 1.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Holds for six new submarine cruisers to cost \$4,000,000 each will be opened at the Navy Department Mar. 1. Secretary Daniels announced to-day.

OWNERS OF SHIP SUNK BY U BOAT ASK U. S. ACTION

Attacked by Austrian Submarine, Captain of Lyman M. Law Cables.

CREW ALL AMERICANS.

American Consul On His Way to Make Complete Official Investigation.

The American schooner Lyman M. Law, which was sunk off the Mediterranean, was sent down by an Austrian submarine, according to a cablegram received to-day from S. W. McDonough, captain of the vessel.

The cablegram, sent to the Maritime Transportation Company, agents of the vessel's owners, read: "Law destroyed by Austrian submarine. Crew safe at Cagliari, Sardinia."

This is the first definite information as to the identity of the submarine which sank the American schooner.

Following the receipt of Capt. McDonough's cablegram, George M. F. Green, President of the Maritime Transportation Company, made this statement:

"Capt. McDonough is a native-born American. He has been sailing the seas as an American commander and taking the American flag into ports all over the world for the last twenty years. His vessel carried nothing but material for the construction of boxes used in the shipment of lemons and that cargo wasn't contraband."

"Every member of Capt. McDonough's crew is a Yankee who can trace his American blood back for generations. When they sailed away from Penobscot Bay on Jan. 6 they left behind fathers and mothers and wives and children who were serene in the confidence that these men, complying, as they were, with every law, were safe at sea under the American flag."

"Now, I want to ask the public, and I am going to ask the Administration, if those men are not entitled to the protection of the United States who in hell is it?"

Mr. Green is a seafaring man. He said a lot more.

ROME, Feb. 15.—American Consul Roger Treadwell was en route to Cagliari, Sardinia, to-day, presumably under orders from Washington to investigate the exact circumstances of the sinking of the American schooner Lyman M. Law by a Teutonic submarine.

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, Feb. 15.—The British Consul has taken affidavits from Capt. McDonough and the crew of the Lyman M. Law in which they say that the vessel was suddenly approached by a submarine which gave no indication of her nationality. They say they were scarcely given time to save themselves before the schooner was torpedoed and set on fire.

ELIHU ROOT IS 72 TO-DAY.

Ex-Senator Adheres to Custom of Making No Announcements.

ELIHU ROOT is celebrating to-day his seventy-second birthday. Six years ago the former Senator decided that, thereafter, he would make no announcements and give no interviews on any subject until the day after his birthday.

Mr. Root returned to the city last night from Lakewood, where he has been resting.

ACTRESS TELLS SECRET.

A well-known actress divulged the recipe for eye hair. To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barks Compound and 4 oz. of glycerine. Any draught of this eye hair will grow again at home at very little cost. Full directions are printed on each box of Barks Compound. It is a genuine hair restorer, and will not only grow eye hair but also eyebrows. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off.

WIVES OF AMERICAN OFFICIALS SEARCHED BY THE GERMANS; HOSTILITY TO U. S. SHOWN

Warning Is Given That Efforts to Reopen U Boat Negotiations Were Intended to Give Germany Time to Strike at America.

NEWS NOW "DOCTORED" BY OFFICIALS IN BERLIN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Ambassador Gerard reported officially to the State Department that Germany had tried to force him to have the 1799 treaty re-ratified, under penalty of holding American newspapermen as hostages.

His message contained much technical detail of just what the Germans wanted.

By Carl W. Ackerman.

(Special From Staff Correspondent With Ambassador Gerard. Copyright, 1917, by the United Press.) PARIS, Feb. 15.—Warning against a dual menace of German submarine activity in American waters and against German peace propaganda, which may be in reality a play for time, is being sounded to-day by American officials conversant with the real situation in Berlin.

I can state that Gerard was held from Monday until Saturday, against his will, and despite urgent requests for permission to leave.

Germany's attempt to negotiate the issue of her unlimited submarine order through the Swiss Legation at Washington, while Ambassador Gerard was still in Berlin, is regarded with suspicion by all officials. The move is viewed as an attempt to forestall action by President Wilson until Germany can make such disposition of her submarines as will enable her best to strike at America in case of war.

The manoeuvre having failed, it is no surprise to American officials to hear that Germany has now repudiated the efforts of the Swiss Minister.

The suggestion for negotiations is regarded as having been an expedient to gain time while the German-financed peace movement in America could get into action.

"While this time was gained," it was said, "Germany counted on trying her submarine warfare for a few weeks. If it is unsuccessful she will be able to say to President Wilson: 'We will stop if you will make peace.'"

Ambassador Gerard is forwarding to Washington his emphatic warning that the Overseas News Agency is being used by Germany to mold American opinion. Officials desire to warn Americans that Berlin despatches are now colored by the official German Press Bureau.

Correspondents who repeatedly complained about the German censorship are gone, except Cyril Brown, Berlin correspondent of The New York World. With the exception of Brown, those remaining are the correspondents who did not complain.

An example of the use to which Germany put her propaganda by the official news agency is furnished in the interview with Baron von Stumm sent over the wireless service and which explained the delay in Gerard's departure was due to necessity for filing in his passport.

Ambassador Gerard was greatly incensed when this interview came to his attention.

Germany is now similarly treating American Consuls. News has reached Berlin since arrival of the Embassy train, although the American legation at Berlin was advised from the Spanish Embassy in Berlin that American Consuls had expressed a desire to leave.

Germany's hostility toward

Weather: Probably Snow This Afternoon and To-night.